

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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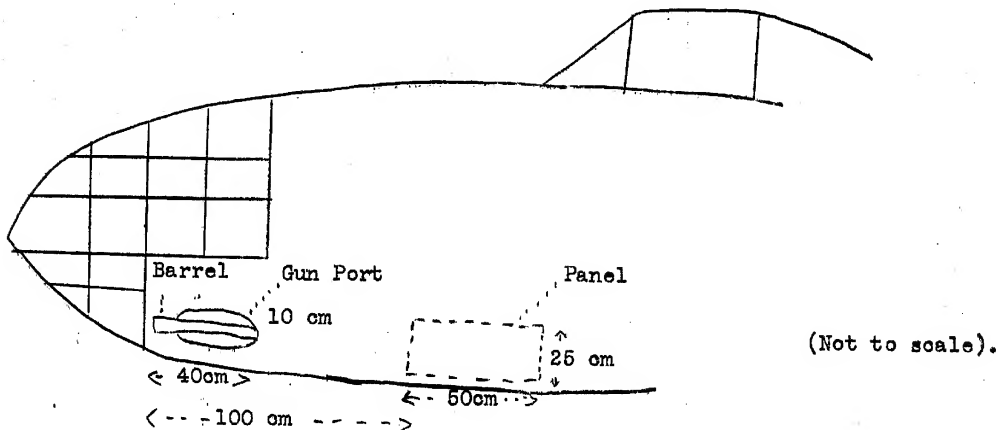
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Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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ARMAMENT1. Nose Guns

Two fixed forward firing guns of an estimated calibre of 2 cm are situated in the nose of the aircraft, on either side of its lower half. The barrel emerges in a gun port lying level with and approximately 25 cm below the lower edge of the side perspex window extending from the perspex tip of the nose. The gun port (a cigar-shaped gouge) is estimated to be 40 cm long and to have a maximum height of 10 cm. The muzzle protrudes slightly beyond the overall curvature of the fuselage. Approximately 1m to the rear of the muzzle lies the leading edge of a rectangular panel, approximately 50 cm long and 25 cm high, which is hinged at the bottom and gives access to the body of the gun. The ammunition fired by these guns is similar in shape and appearance to German 2 cm AA ammunition (A shellcase ejected from the starboardside nose gun is attached.) On firing the barrel recoils slightly.



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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

25 YEAR

RE-RE

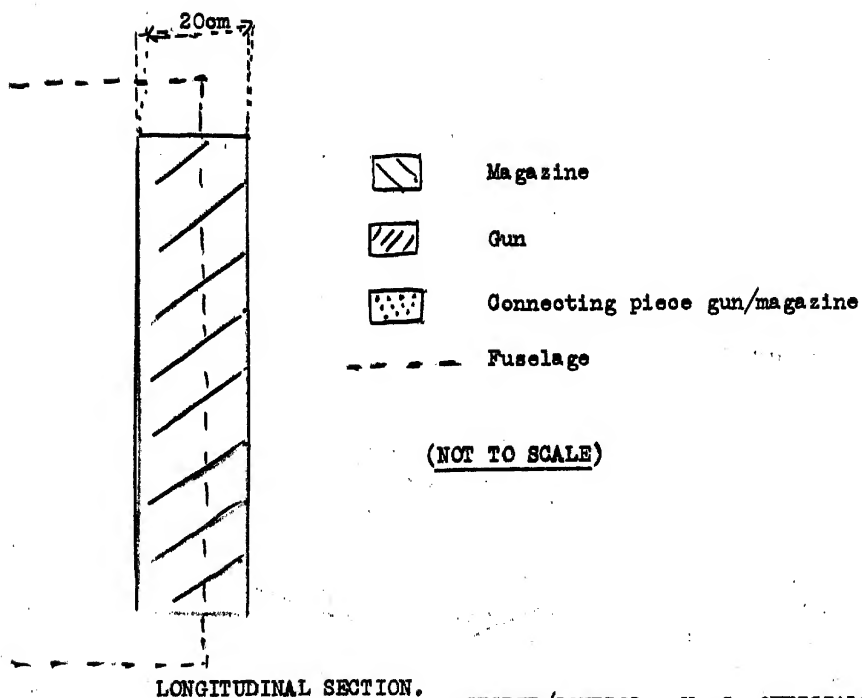
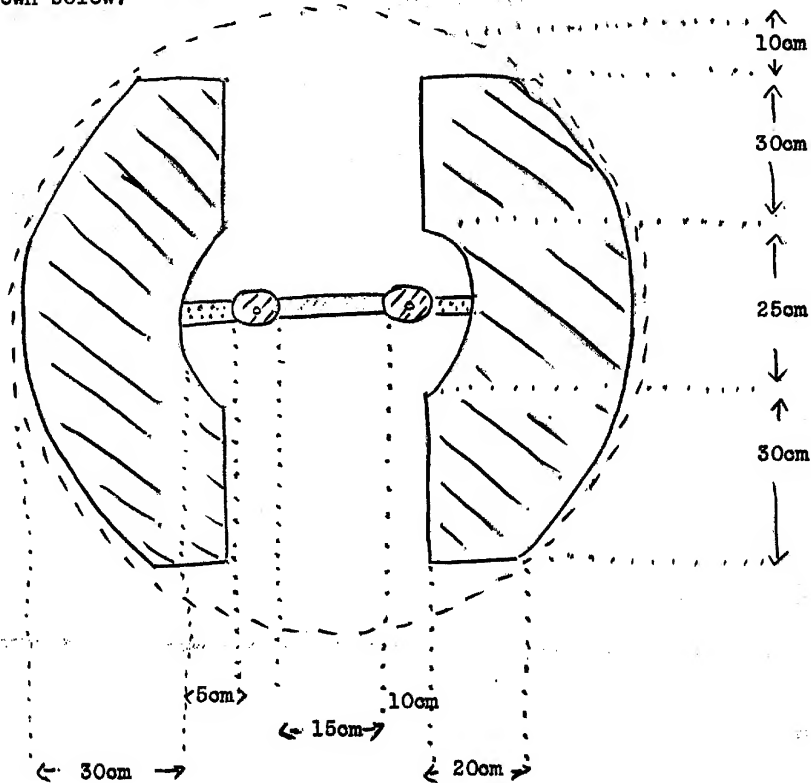
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A rod of an estimated length of 1,50 m with a rag at one end is used for cleaning the barrels.

## 2. Tail Guns

- (a) The crescent-shaped magazines, placed like saddlebags on either side of the guns, have now been observed to have the shape and estimated dimensions shown below:



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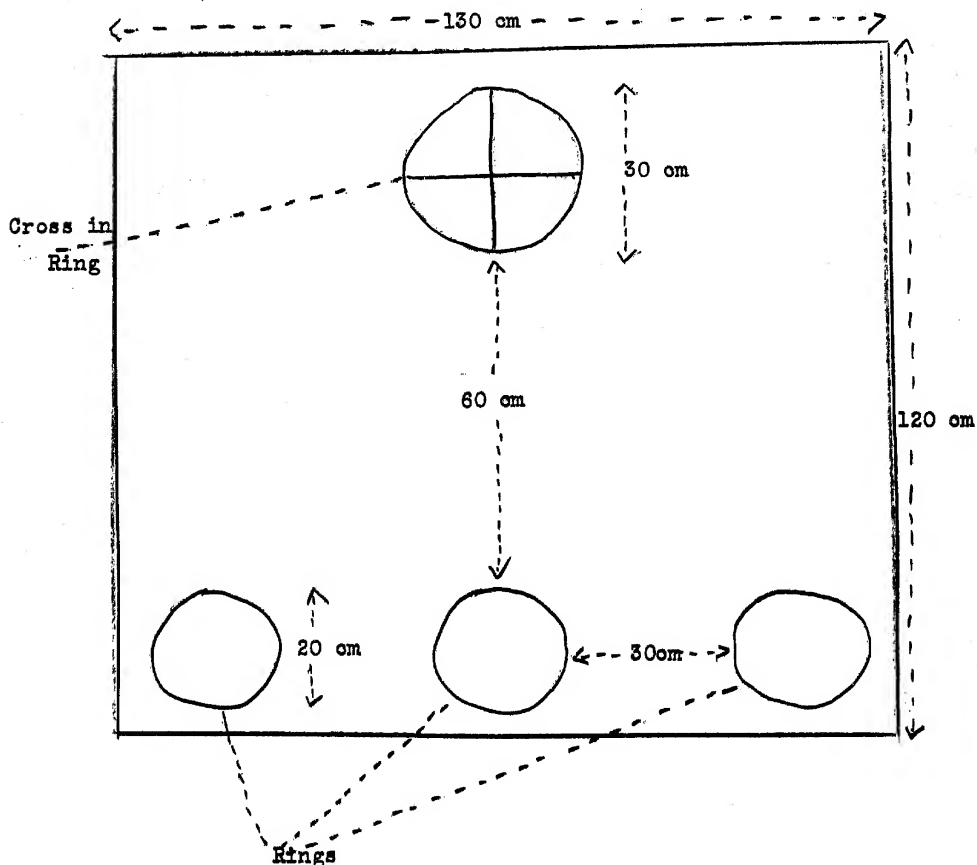
There appears to be a connecting piece between the concave surface of the magazine and the body of the gun, though it has not been established whether it is part of the magazine or of the gun.

(b) The barrels of the tail guns protrude beyond the blister for an estimated distance of 1 m. For two-thirds of that distance from the muzzle the overall diameter of the barrel is estimated to be 3 cm to 4 cm; it is then stepped up to an estimated overall diameter of 6 cm. On firing the barrels recoil slightly.

(c) The tail guns use the same ammunition as the nose guns.

### 3. Harmonizing

The IL-28 is parked at the entrance to one of the firing bays immediately to the south-east of the hangar area and a metal framework carrying the harmonizing board, which moves on rails running at right angles to the direction of firing, is wheeled into the line of fire. The distance between the tip of the nose of the aircraft and the harmonizing board is approximately 25 m. The board is attached to a weighted pulley system which permits adjustments in the height from the ground. The harmonizing board is black and marked in white as shown below:



(DIMENSIONS ESTIMATED)  
(NOT TO SCALE)

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An officer sits in the cockpit and an enlisted man releases the hinged panel giving access to the body of the portside gun. One round at a time is hand fed by the enlisted man. After firing, an officer inspects the harmonizing board and shouts the result to the officer now standing up in the cockpit, who thereupon disappears below re-emerging after two to three minutes. This procedure is repeated twice more for the portside gun and then three rounds are fired in the same way from the starboardside gun. The same or a very similar board is used for harmonizing the tail guns.

#### 4. Arming of Ammunition

On one occasion during October 1952 an enlisted man was working at a wooden table which had been set up among the parked aircraft to the south-east of the hangar area. A black rectangular box (approximately 40 cm long, 30 cm wide and 30 cm high), with white dials (?) on the side facing the enlisted man was standing on the table. From a wooden crate (approximately 40 cm long, 20 cm wide and 15 cm high), the enlisted man took one round at a time with his left hand, held or placed it on, in, or near the black rectangular box and with his right hand made a slight movement in the area of the black box. A slight rasping noise was then heard and the round was placed in a second wooden crate of the same dimensions as the one from which it had been taken. The whole operation took between 5 and 10 seconds. The ammunition was similar in shape and size to German 2 cm AA ammunition.

#### DROGUE

#### 5. Release and Towing

An airborne IL-28 with its bomb doors slightly ajar releases from its bomb bay a cable at the end of which there is a spherical body of an estimated diameter of 50 cm. When the cable has streamed back and been paid out, until the ball is almost level with the fuselage and approximately 200 m behind the tail, it bursts into a small puff of smoke, a slight detonation is heard and the drogue sleeve unfurls. Before the aircraft commences its landing run or when the drogue has been shot up successfully, the drogue is jettisoned over the airfield together with the cable. In the latter case the aircraft may remain airborne and release a further drogue. The IL-28 with numerals "125" has on one occasion released three drogues in succession during the same sortie. On one occasion during October 1952 an IL-28 was towing two drogues simultaneously on separate cables, one approximately 200 m and the other approximately 300 m behind the tail.

#### 6. Cable Guard on the underside of the fuselage ("Trapeze")

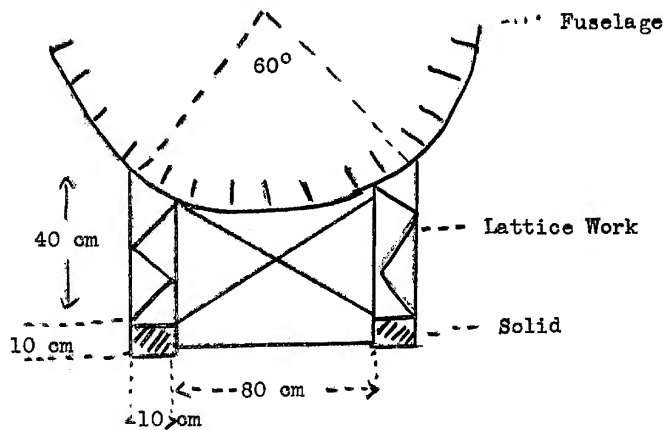
IL-28's engaged in drogue towing show a trapeze array on the underside of the fuselage approximately level with the exhaust and of the engine nacelles. The twin lattice-work suspension of the trapeze bar is similar in shape and size to the suspension of the twin protuberances ("drop-shaped body") normally found attached at the same points on parked IL-28's. On a parked IL-28 25X1  
the guard consisted of two rectangular columns of an estimated depth of 50 cm and a cross section of 10 cm by 10 cm. The upper 40 cm consisted of lattice work and the bottom 10 cm appeared to be solid. The top and bottom of the lattice work portions were connected by two diagonal and intersecting struts. The horizontal bar was approximately 80 cm long and joined to the solid ends.

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CROSS SECTION  
(NOT TO SCALE)

#### BOMBS

##### 7. Bomb Load

Twelve crated bombs, similar in shape and size to the 108 kg bombs at the air-field bomb dump, were stacked next to each of the 18 IL-28's which were temporarily stationed at Werneuchen during the last week of September and the first week of October 1952.

##### 8. 126 kg Bombs

At mid-October 1952, approximately 200 empty wooden bomb crates were stacked just off the concrete apron extending to the south-east of the hangar area. Each crate consisted of two circular base plates and three irregularly spaced rings (of the same outer diameter as the base plates) connected by wooden slats. Inside measurements of the crate are shown on the longitudinal section shown on page 6.

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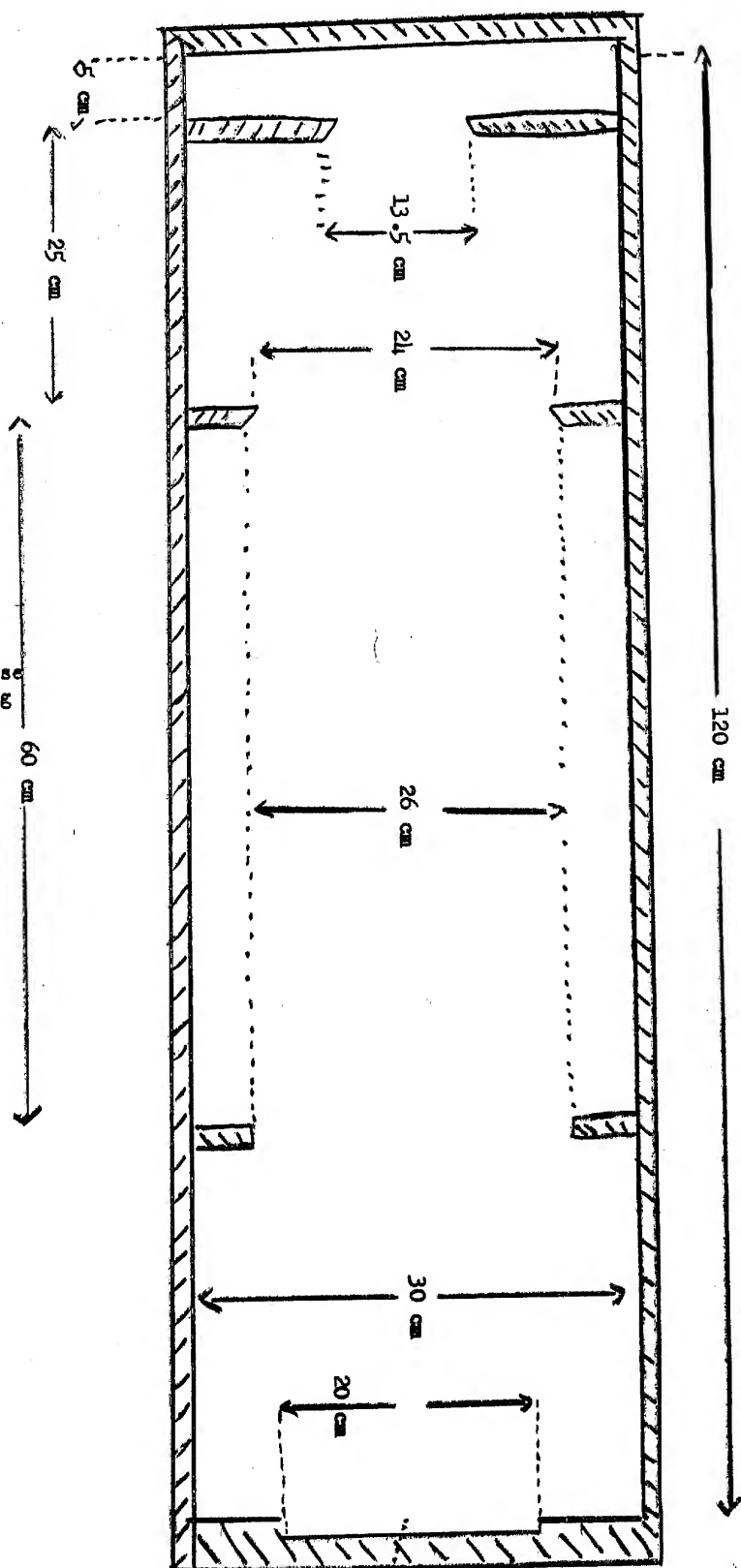
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NOT TO SCALE.

NOTE: (i) Inner diameter of ring wedges measured carefully.

(ii) Overall inner length and diameter of case and distances between ring wedges measured roughly.

(iii) Area and depth of depression in tail end base plate estimated.



Square depression in baseplate approx. 1 cm deep.

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